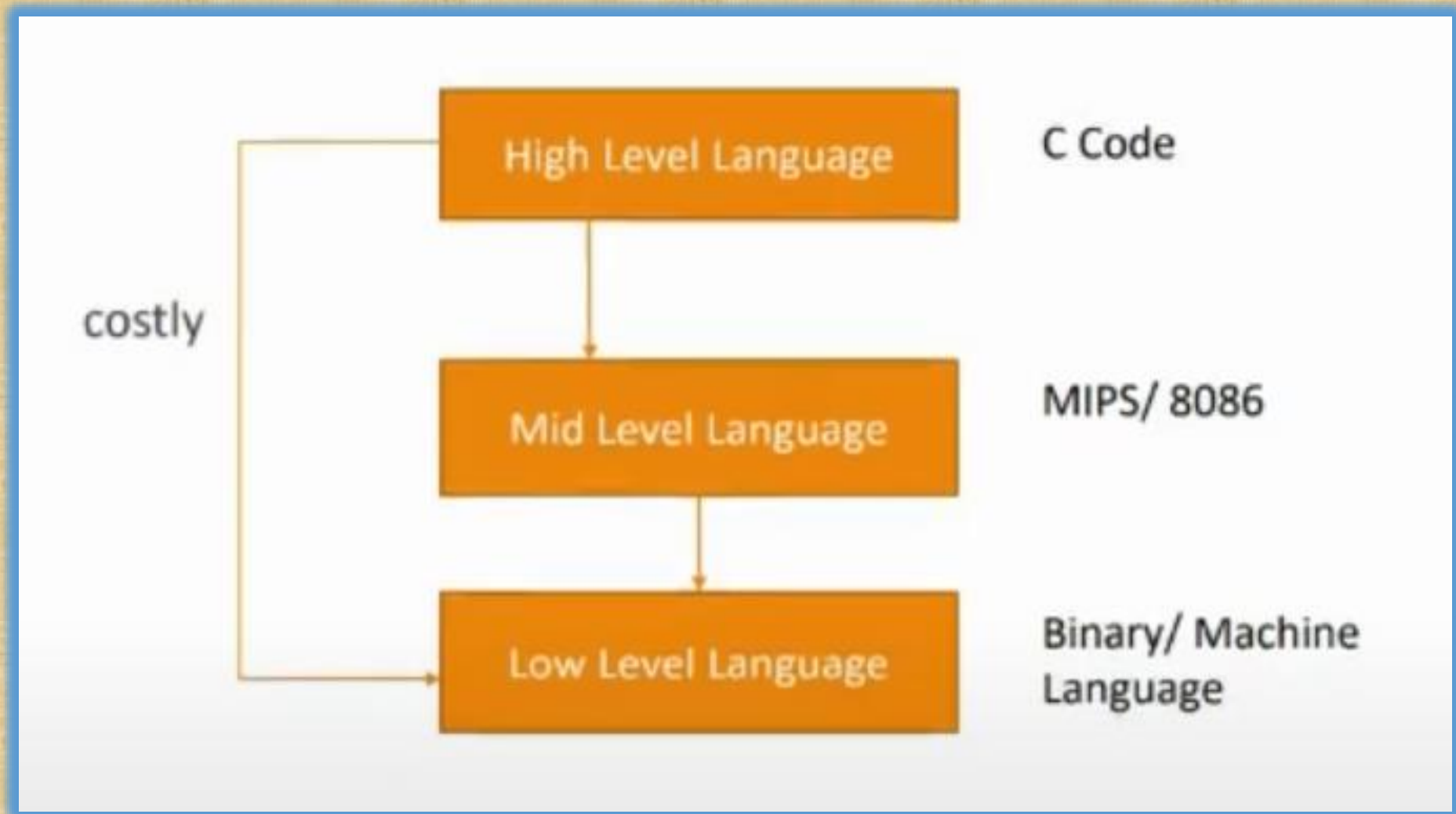


Computer Architecture

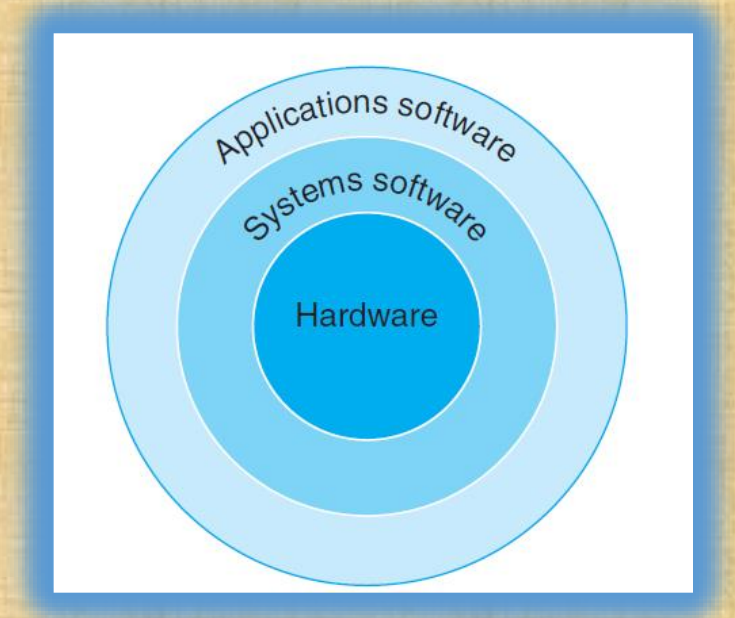
What We Learn?

- **How Computers Work**
 - MIPS instruction set architecture (ISA)
 - The implementation of MIPS instruction set architecture –MIPS processor design
- **Issues Affecting Modern Processors**
 - **Pipelining** –processor performance improvement
 - **Cache**–memory system, I/O systems



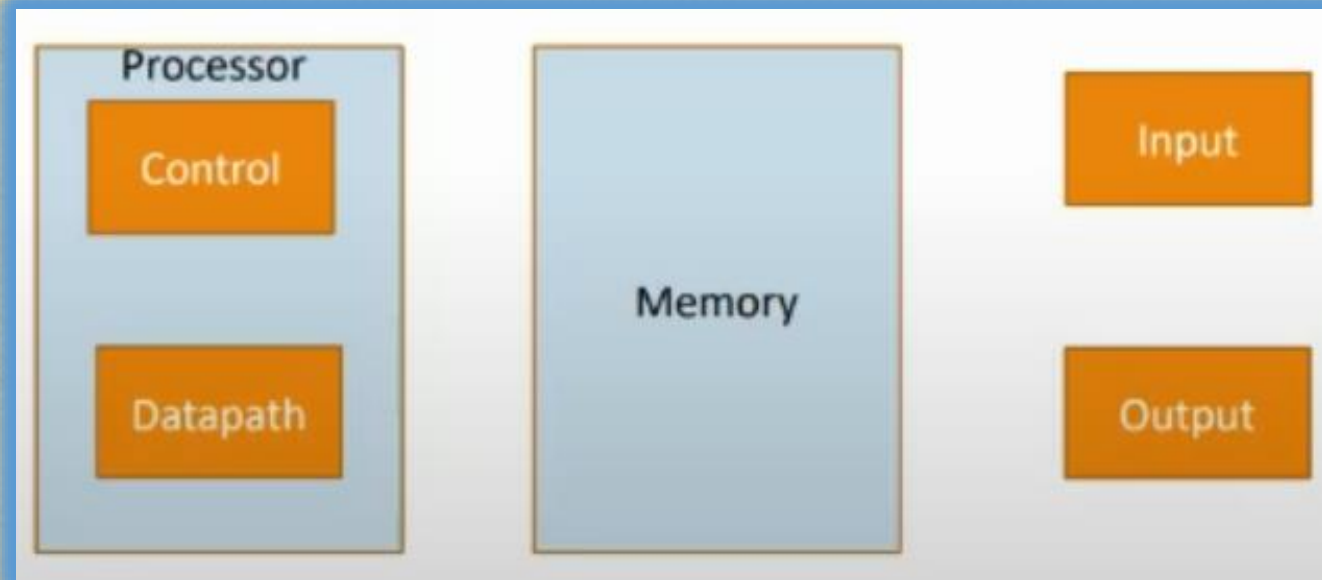
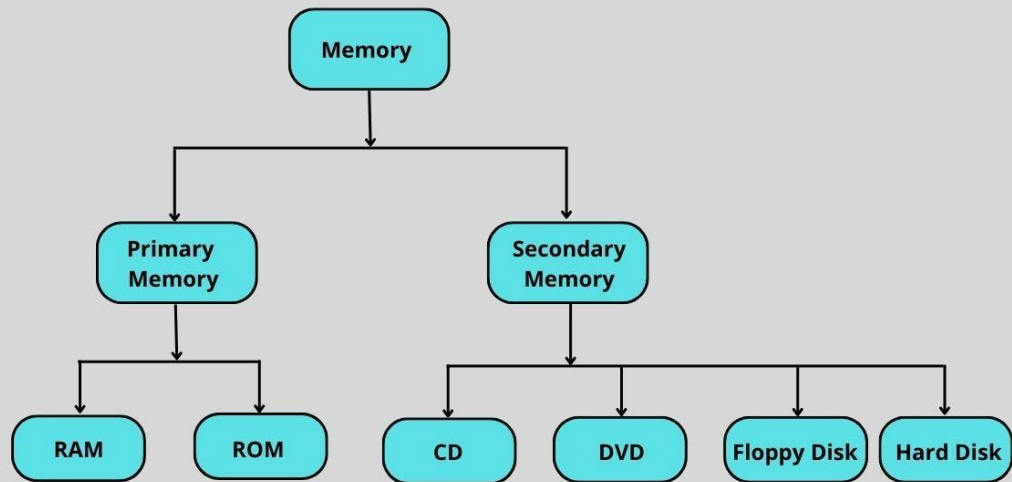
Software

- **Application software** –
 - Word Processors, Email, Internet Browsers, Games
- **Systems software** –
 - Compilers, Operating Systems, device drivers



Hardware

- CPU (Central Processing Unit)
- Memory (RAM, ROM, Storage)
- I/O devices (mouse, keyboard, Monitor)



Operating System (OS)

- **Definition:**

- Interfaces between a user's program and the hardware and provides a variety of services and supervisory functions.

- **Functions:**

- handling basic input and output operations.
- allocating storage and memory.
- providing for sharing the computer among multiple applications using it simultaneously.

- Examples of operating systems: **Windows, Linux, and MacOS**

Compiler

- The translation of a program written in a high-level language, such as C or Java, into instructions that the hardware can execute.
- The translation from a high-level language program to hardware instructions is complex.

Microprocessor
without
Interlocked
Pipeline
Stages (**MIPS**)

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
swap:
    muli    $2, $5, 4
    add     $2, $4, $2
    lw      $15, 0($2)
    lw      $16, 4($2)
    sw      $16, 0($2)
    sw      $15, 4($2)
    jr      $31
```

Assembler

Binary machine
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
000000001010000100000000000011000
000000000000110000001100000100001
100011000110001000000000000000000
1000110011110010000000000000000100
101011001111001000000000000000000
1010110001100010000000000000000100
000000111110000000000000000001000
```


- **Assembler**

- A program that translates a symbolic version of instructions into the binary version.

- **Assembly Language**

- A symbolic representation of machine instructions.



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